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WASHINGTON.

A PERFECT DOG SHOW IN THE HOUSE. THE SURVEY OF TROUT STREAMS AND MACADAM-IZING OF PEBBLY BROOKS A SUBJECT OF NOISY

DISCUSTON-GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL NEWS. The House of Representatives spent the whole day, yesterday, in talking about the River and Harbor Bill. Mr. S. S. Cox led the proceedings, and several Representatives from Pennsylvania, and others, engaged in a strennous discussion about the size of certain streams, for which appropriations had been made. The session was good-natured, but noisy and tumultuous in the extreme. A large number of fresh war claims have been offered in the House. The Senate has passed the Northern Pacific Bill, Mr. Gorham has been elected Secretary of the Republican Executive Committee, Simon Wolf, Recorder of Deeds for the District, has been asked to resign. Dispatches below describe the nature of one of Mr. Glover's discoveries of Democratic fraud.

THE PERFORMANCE IN THE HOUSE. FOUR OR FIVE HOURS OF CLAMOR, ORATORY IN DUMB SHOW, AND SHRIEKS OF LAUGHTER.

1BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, April 23.-There was a circus in the House of Representatives to-day, and as all of the performers were in excellent condition, the entertainment was first-class in every particular. Mr. S. S. Cox, of New-York, was the ringmaster and general manager, and the skill with which he presented the successive attractions of the show won him much deserved applause. The House has been impatient for a holiday performance for a week, and several rather severe disappointments lately made to-day's recreation doubly welcome. Some amusement was anticipated yesterday over the Blair memorial from the Maryland Legislature, but it was referred without a word of discussion, and the pleasure-seekers were disappointed. The prelude of to-day's great performance was played just before the adjournment last evening, so that no time was lest this morning in getting immediately down to the busi-

ness (or amusement) of the day. Seriously, Mr. Cox was more than half right in the fight he made against the River and Harbor Bill. In some respects it is the most remarkable measure of the kind that has been brought into Congress for years. It has some merits as well as many demerits. The committee which prepared it has shown a better appreciation of the needs of commerce in general than any of its immediate predecessors; and if it is admitted that the principle of appropriating any money for the improvement of rivers and har-bors is sound (and nobody denies it), then some features of this bill, which provides larger relative appropriations than some of its predecessors for works of great National importance, such as the improvements around New-York, on the Mississippi, etc., cannot be fairly criticised. The committee has in fact treated these great National works somewhat in proportion to their importance. But the average Congressman is only willing to vote for appropriations of this National character when the money is to be expended in his district, or when, if none of the works happen to be there, some money in addition can be obtained for his district. If, therefore, the important works only were provided for in the River and Harbor Bill, a majority of the House would object to it on constitutional or some other grounds.

The Committee on Commerce, it will be seen from this brief explanation, was absolutely obliged to attach to its measure a great number of these little bobs to make it float. In a few cases, appropriations were actually made; but in most cases surveys were ordered which may be used as the foundation for appropriations in the future. It was some of the latter that gave the committee to-day the most

For instance, surveys were ordered of the Kiskiminetas and Conemangh Rivers, in Pennsylvania. Mr. Ellis, in referring to them, said that they were

the rivers of his district from such unjust asper But he had more troublesome opponents than Mr.

Ellis to meet on this point. Two venerable Representatives from Pennsylvania, Mr. Wright and Mr. Bridges, had never heard of the rivers in question.

Then General White explained how they are tributaries of the Allegheny River, which unites with the Monoroahela and makes the Ohio.

In the midst of the greatest confusion caused by the shouts, applause, and laughter of the members at the blows the two Pennsylvania members (White and Wright) were dealing at each other, the latter called out, " How wide are your trout

"How wide are they ?" said General White, walking into the area in front of the Speaker's table, with his arms extended like those of a carpenter who is carrying the measure of a doorway. At this point the noise was so great that his answer was completely drowned, and it appeared as though he was measuring with his hands the width of the river. The scene was so funny that it took at least five minutes for the Speaker to restore order.

A Kentneky member says that one of the rivers in his State mentioned in the bill can only be improved by grading and macadamizing The House has not been more disorderly during a whole day's session for a long time.

The row to-day was over the protest presented by Mr. Cox last evening in behalf of himself and about thirty other Representatives who voted against the River and Harbor Bill. This, he contended, was a question of privilege. A point of order was raised against its reception last night, and on this point of order all the discussion, which occupied the whole of te-day's session, arose. Speaker Randall ruled that in speaking to such a point of order any member had the right to introduce a paper as a part of his remarks. This enabled Mr. Cox to get his protest into The Record; but during the reading of it several attempts were made to choke him off by calleral attempts were made to choke him off by calling for the taking down of words contained in the protest, as disrespectful to the House and its members. All of these points were overruled, and finally the debate, nominally on a point of order, drifted into a discussion of the merits of the bill itself. Thus it was that the House adopted a plan which is not within the exercise of a wise criminal jurisdiction, namely, having hanged its man by the passage of the bill yesterday, it tried him to-day.

Speaker Randell's action is conversed to the latest the content of the second of the bill yesterday, it tried him to-day.

Speaker Randall's action in giving such wide latitude to the debate to-day has been severely critieised. He had two objects in view : first, a desire to allow some discussion on the River and Harbor Bill. and thus, perhaps, throw obstacles in the way of its acceptance by the Senate in its present form; and acceptance by the Senate in secondly, to vindicate the right of the House to dissecondly, to vindicate the right of the House to dis secondly, to vindicate the right of the House to dis-cuss before it votes on questions of privilege. The Speaker, it will be seen by referring to the regular report, did not finally rule upon it himself, but sub-mitted the question to the House, which decided that Mr. Cox's protest was not in any sense a ques-tion of privilege. Mr. Cox and those who acted with him accomplished their object, however. Their with him accomplished their object, however. Their protest and their speeches upon it have gone into the report and will be discussed by the newspapers from one end of the country to the other. To have spread the protest upon the journal, which nobody except clerks of the Honse and members of Congress, who use it as a sort of index, ever reads, would have been of no especial advantage.

GLOVER'S REVELATIONS. THE NATURE OF THE DEMOCRATIC FRAUDS IN

INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON April 23 .- A story comes from New-Oricans which throws some light upon how certain alleged Democratic frauds in connection with the in-Vestigation made by the Morrison committee in Lon-

isiana, were recently uncarthed by Mr. Glover, The story, as told by Republicans, is that a large number of witnesses were examined upon the arrival of the committee, and were often kept waiting many days before they were examined. When they were finally called, Donovan, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the committee, caused them to surrender their sub-penses, and then paid them for the time when they were actually before the committee. The sur-rendered subpenses would answer for vouchers for \$3 a day from their date to the time the witnesses were discharged. The assertion is that some wit-nesses were swindled out of \$80 each.

SAPP'S FIVE PER CENT BILL. A PROPOSITION FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SCHOOLS OF WESTERN AND SOUTHERN STATES.

INV TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, April 23.-Representative Sapp is preparing a report upon his bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain the area of the public lands entered by the location of military land warrants in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Oregon, Nevada and Colorado, all of which were admitted into the Union on condition that the United States should pay to them five per cent on the sales of public lands situated within their borders.

The bill provides that these States shall receive certificates of indebtedness from the Secretary of the Treasury in liquidation of these claims, payable in fifty years, with interest at 205,000 per cent. Mr. Sapp, in his report, will hold that the 5 per cent of the proceeds of sales of land ought to be taken by the States in full satisfaction of their claims, and that on receiving payment they shall relinquish all claims upon the Government arising under this provision, except where sales for cash shall hereafter be made. The provision of the bill requiring the Government to pay 5 per cent on all lands taken up by military land warrants is based on the theory that these warrants were issued to men who enlisted in one of the three wars, those of the Revolution and of 1812, and that with Mexico, as part compensation for military service rendered, and that therefore such locations ought to be treated as cash

Representative Sapp thinks that the Government s bound in good faith to account to the States for lands thus occupied, estimating their value at \$1.25 per acre. In 1853 Congress passed an act relative to lands in Louisiana, and subsequently, in 1855, relative to those in Alabama. Under both these acts the Government settled the 5 per cent claims of those States and included all military reserves, estimating their value at \$1.25 per acre. These acts also provided that the General Government should settle with the other States that were admitted into the Union under similar conditions, and it is held by members representing districts in the Northwest and Southwest that these two acts recognized the right of the States to 5 per cent of the proceeds of all lands that have been taken up, whether purchased for cash or located on military warrants. If there was any doubt about the construction of the law before these acts, it was removed by them. In other words, it is beld that the lands were sold by the Government to the soldiers, who took them as a part of their compensation for their military ser-

Yice.

The Committee on Public Lands of the XLIVth Congress reported a bill substantially identical with that of Representative Sapp.

Nearly all the States interested have made provision that this 5 per cent fund shall be used for school purposes. Alabama has not done so, but Mr. Sapp's bill provides that the fund shall be devoted to that purpose in all cases.

THE EPIDEMIC OF WAR CLAIMS.

EVERY MAN SOUTH OF MASON AND DIXON'S LINE EVIDENITY SENDING IN HIS LITTLE BILL.

Washington, April 23.-The flood of bills for the payment of Southern claims seems not to have been checked by the recent disclosures on this subject resolutions introduced in the House yesterday, thirty-seven were for the payment of war claims and twenty-eight of them were sent to the Committee on War Claims. Besides these five new Southern war claims made their appearance yesterday in the form of petitions sent to the same committee, not

THE STEAMBOAT BILL, THE SENATE COMMITTEE AT WORK ON IT, AND PRO-POSING TO FINISH IT UP.

INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TELEUNE.

Washington, April 23.-The Senate Committee on Commerce held its first meeting to-day for the special consideration of the Steamboat Bill recently passed by the House. Some general discussion of the bill took place, and protests prepared by British and German steamship owners doing business with this country, were read for the information of the committee. The bill which passed the House at the inst session of Congress was also referred to, as well as that reported from the Senate committee by Senator Boutwell. The former was amended in many important particulars. The committee will give a hearing to-morrow to the representatives of the National Steamboat-Owners' Association, which is represented in Washington by Mr. Sheriock, of Cincinnati, Mr. Hertst, of Pittsburg, and others. The committee will continue its work upon this bill until it is disposed of, and will then take up the River and Harbor Bill which passed the House yes-

THE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE. ITS ORGANIZATION COMPLETED-THE LIST OF OFFI-

CERS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.I WASHINGTON, April 23.-The Executive Committee of the Republican Congressional Committee completed its permanent organization last night, by electing George C. Gorham, of California, Secretary of the Senate, to be secretary of the committee. He takes the place of Judge Edmunds, Postmaster of Washington, who has held the position for seven years. The organization is now as follows: Chairman of the committee, and er-officio chairman of the Executive Committee, Eugene Hale, of Maine; secretary, George C. Gorham, of California; treasurer, Jacob Tome, of Washington; Execnia; treasurer, Jacob Tome, of Washington; Executive Committee: Senator Allison, of Iowa, Representative Joyce, of Vermont, Representative Hiscock, of New-York, Representative Page, of California, Representative Foster, of Olno, Representative Campbell, of Pennsylvania, Representative Hubbell, of Michigan, Senator Dorsey, of Arkansas, and Senator Bruce, of Mississippi.

TEN YEARS TO FINISH THE ROAD. THE SENATE PASSES THE NORTHERN PACIFIC BILL-THE COMPANY SATISFIED WITH THE TERMS.

THY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.! WASHINGTON, April 23 .- The bill providing for extending the time ten years within which to complete the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad was passed by the Senate to-day, after considerable debate. A number of conditions are insisted upon by the bill, said to be in the interests of the people of Oregon.

If the company accepts this measure, it will be required to build its line eastward from the Columbia River at the rate of twenty-five miles during the first year and forty miles annually thereafter, and westward from the present terminus seventy-five miles during the first year and sixty miles during every succeeding year until the entire line is completed. The line through the passes of the Cascade Mountains is required to be open for the use of other railroads, and portions of the line around the falis at two points on the Columbia River must be completed and equipped within two years. These last two conditions were debated with some earnestness. Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, insisted upon their adoption, and said that in no other way could an oppressive monopoly, which now controls the navigation of the Columbia River, be broken up. It was said during the progress of the debate that

bonds were sold, and that \$27,000,000 of them have been exchanged for the preferred stock of the road, at their face value, with an additional 40 per cent upon the interest in advance for five years at 8 per cent. It was also said that the rapid filling up of the country with immigrants where the eastern IZING. portion of the line is built, is developing the agricoltural resources of the section, and that the rail-road company is doing all in its power to encourage this growth; its charges are placed at the lowest possible point; grain was carried last year from the Red River to Duluth, 250 miles, for 12 cents a

bushel.

When a vote was reached upon the bill, it was passed without division. It is generally understood that all the amendments agreed to are acceptable to the company. The bill will undoubtedly be adopted by the House.

AN OLD OFFICER SET ASIDE. THE RECORDER OF DEEDS IN THE DISTRICT ASKED

TO RESIGN. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

Washington, April 23 .- Simon Wolf, for a long time Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia, and generally admitted to be an efficient and acceptable officer, has been requested by the President to resign, the place being wanted, it is surmised, for George A. Sheridan, a non-resident of the District of Columbia, and heretofore living in Louisiana. The President has offered Mr. Wolf a consul-generalship in Germany, which he has declined.

THE SEARCH FOR UNDERVALUATIONS.

THE TREASURY COMMISSION SERING A GOOD DEAL OF THE COUNTRY, AT ANY RATE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, April 23.—The Treasury Commission appointed at the solicitation of Western customs officers and merchants, to inquire into the alleged undervaluations in the New-York Custom ise, will meet in Boston next Thursday morning. and about a week will be spent there. Subsequent meetings will be held in Portland, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and finally in New-York. The report of the Commission will not be made to the Treasury Department before June, possibly not until July.

RETURN OF THE POSTAL PARTY.

Washington, April 23 .- Postmaster-General Key, with Schalors Hamlin and Kirkwood, and a mber of gentlemen and ladies who accompanied him on his tour from New-York to Havana, returned to this city this morning. After the party left Jacksonville, Fla., Friday last, they proceeded to Savannah, Ga. Charleston, S. C., and Wilmington, N. C., where they remained several hours. Richmond was reached they remained several hours. Richmond was reached Sunday, and the party remained in that city until 8 p. m., when they departed for Washington. During their stay in Richmond General Key, with the Senators, called on Governor Holliday, who received them cordially. They were also handsomely entertained by the Commercial Ciub, of that city. The procession of colored people celebrating the anniversary of the beasage of the Fifteenth Amendment passed the hotel at which General Key was staying, and was reviewed by him. General Key and Schator Kirkwood addressed the colored people briefly.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. AMERICAN TRADE WITH JAPAN. Washington, Tuesday, April 23, 1878.

Mr. Bingham sends to the Department of State the customs returns of Japan for the last half of 1877 and for the mouth of January, 1878. For the last month the balance of trade is against Japan, the imports exceeding the exports by \$1,277.132 82. For the six \$1,016,516 21. The value of the imports from Great Britam for the six months was \$9,823,044, and from the United States \$1,002.250. The tempage of United States merchant vessels greatly exceeded that of any other

MR. SEWARD WANTS TO BE HEARD HIMSELF. The investigation of the charges preferred against George F. Seward, Minister to China, and O. B. Bradford, consular clerk at Shanchal, was continued today by the House Committee on Expenditures in the De-

THE EXCURSION TO PHILADELPHIA. The Presidential party, which will leave here o-morrow to attend the reception of the Union League to his feet in great excitement, General Harry White, in whose district are these "trout streams" (as they were called by Mr. Wright), and with great earnestness that gentleman defended Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Sherman, the retury of the Interior and Miss Schutz, Miss Evarts, i Mr. O. L. Pruden, Assistant Secretary to the Preside, They will leave Washington at 9:30 o'clock to

THE FUNDING BILL STILL ON THE TABLE. The House Judiciary Committee, to-day, decided by a majority of one vote to approve the reference mittee, when the measure is taken from the Spenker's able for the action of the House. An attempt will, nowever, be made to pass the bill without reference.

A SYLLABUS OF THE FISHERY AWARDS. Secretary Evarts is preparing a syllabus of the treaty stipulations, claims, proceedings, and final decision of the Fisheries question by the Halifax Com-This is to accompany the papers in the case, e soon to be submitted to Congress.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washisoton, Tuesday, April 23, 1878. The subscriptious to the 4 per cent bonds to-day ag-

The President has approved the act restoring George A. Armes to the rank of captain in the army.

The contract for the construction of a large silver vault for the Assistant Treasurer's office, New-York, has has been awarded to George L. Damon, proprietor of the American Steam Safe Works, Boston. Although the reception of testimony in the McGarra-

an investigation was formally closed last Saturday, the Senate Public Lands Committee to-day allowed the introduction of some additional documentary evidence, consisting chiefly of Supreme Court records.

The jury in the case of J. R. P. Mechlin, a clerk in the War Department, tried for excessive crnelty to his daughters, has failed to agree. Judge Wyne said this was a case surrounded by difficulties. He was satisfied that was a case surrounded by difficulties. He was satisficulties a verdict of acquittal would shock the community, and he knew also that a verdict of guitty would likewise shock the community; for the consequences to follow such a verdict would be as injurious to the children as to their father. He hoped there would be no other trial of the case, and suggested that application be made to a Court of Chancery to provide a guardian for the children and require the father to support them. This will probably be the result.

The bill introduced to-day by Senator Edmunds amendatory of the Patent Laws, provides for the repeal of so much of Section No. 4,916 of the Revised Statutes as authorizes the introduction into reissued patents, upor or amendments in cases where there is neither model no drawing; but provides also that no reissue, either of a machine or process patent which has been heretelore grasted under said section, shall be held invalid because of the allowance therein by the Commissioner of new matter or amendments, but in any suit upon such re-usue patent, it shall be a good defence that the original applicant was the original inventor of such new mat-

~ NOMINATIONS.

Washington, April 23.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations: Thomas A. Henry to be Collector of Customs, District of

Pamilico, N. C. Gradity to be Collector of Customs, District of Postmaters—Mrs. Caroline Bridgham, at Middesex, Mass. Thomas A. Hills, at Leconinster, Mass. Was 6. Williams, at Waterrown, N. Y. at Thomasville, Gai, James B. Foulke, at Leconing District, and March Mass. March March

MUNICIPAL REVOLUTION AT MILWAUKEE. MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 23 .- There is con-MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 23.—There is considerable talk here ever the nominations for heads of departments communicated by the Mayor to the City Council yesterday, all the old officers being displaced. Action on the confirmation of the nominations was postponed until next Monday. Under the amended city charter the term of office of the several chiefs of departments expired last week, so that the Fire, Police and Health Departments and the office of City Engineer are virtually without any head, although the old officers continue to act. The Democrats have only one majority in the Council, and it is questionable if all the nominations can be confirmed. To-day, at a necessary of fire underwifers, a committee of three was appeinted to wait upon the Mayor and protest against the displacement of Chief Lappert of the Fire Department.

FAILURE AT BOSTON.

THE EUROPEAN CRISIS.

ENGLAND STILL OBSTINATE. THE OTHER POWERS WILLISG TO ENTER A CON-

GRESS-A RUSSO-TURKISH COMMISSION ORGAN-

The Ottoman military authorities have agreed to send a mixed commission of Russian and Turkish officers to the Maritza Valley, the scene of the recent conflict between armed Mussulmans and Russian The commissioners are to restore order. There has also been a Mussulman revolt in Macedonia. It is announced in Paris that all the Powers except England have accepted semi-official invitations a European Congress to consider the changes required in existing treaties. In England the reserves have readily responded to the Government call. The contemplated transfer of East Indian troops to Europe is deemed very significant in London.

THE PROPOSED CONGRESS.

ENGLAND ALONE IN OPPOSITION. LONDON, Wednesday, April 24, 1878. Paris journals state that invitations to the Congress, to examine the changes necessary in existing treaties, have been semi-officially communicated to the several Powers.

All except England have declared their readiness to accept the invitation unreservedly.

England still insists on the condition that all great changes in the East, such as those proposed by the Treaty of San Stefano, shall be treated as a European, and not merely as a Turco-Russian ques-

DIPLOMACY STILL AT FAULT. A LACK OF HARMONY APPARENT IN THE AUSTRO-RUSSIAN PARLEYING.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 23, 1878. Telegrams from Vienna indicate that the negotiations between Austria and Russia, about which Bittle has been said the last few days, are not going on very smoothly. Evidence of this is believed to be found in the attacks which the Russian press are indulging of The Political Correspondence, of Vienna, partly exher desire to satisfy the just demands of Austria, but were not recognized before the Treaty of San Stefano, nor declared of such importance or necessity previous to

THE EUSSIAN PRECAUTIONS IN ROUMANIA. This correspondent explains the massing of troops in Roumania as a necessary precaution, adding that it might have been less necessary had M. Brutiano, the Roumanian Minister-President, everywhere met with dientes that the Rossians think that the Roumanians are Vienus correspondent says: "It merely shows that the Russians have erred in thinking that Austria wished to Russians have erred in thinking that Austria wished to drive a bargain. Austria has more interest than any other country in preventing a conflict between Russia and Roumania, and so far from inciting the Roumania to a collision, the very reverse was done. Whatever Russia's motives are in occupying Roumania in information can do away with the fact itself that the Principality is becoming more and more at its mercy. The growing suspicion that some members of the Roumanian Cabinet, especially M. Cogalutocano, Foreign Minister, favor the transaction, has tended to increase the popular irritation. Whether or not there is any foundation for such a suspicion, it seems certain that the present state of things is too strained to last, and tust either an understanding or an open rupture with Russia must soon ensie."

The Journal de St. Peterbourg, to-day, publishes an gress will soon assemble, says that this alone will not ers it necessary that a frank and exhaustive exchange of views between the Cabinets should precede the Congress. It concludes as follows: "If the British Cabinet really desires peace and at the same time expects greater advantaces for England by intinidating Russia, it is playing a dangerous game, which will lead not to peace, but to war."

ENGLAND'S WARLIKE ATTITUDE. THE RESERVES SHOWING GOOD DISCIPLINE-THE GOVERNMENT ACTING MYSTERIOUSLY.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 23, 1878. Without waiting for the official returns of the men of the reserve who have just joined the regular torces. The Times describes this crucial test of the sysyond question the wisdom of the principle of short service and large reserves in the army. It says: "During e last fortnight the men have flocked to their colors in numers as large as count be assect by the more account of within the proportion of wiful desertions, but for a considerable number of defaulters fairly good excuses are forthcoming. In some instances, as at Plymouth, every man has presented binned. This is especially gratifying, the authorities say, because many of the men had settled down perber of defaulters fairiy good excuses are forthcoming.
In some instances, as at Plymouth, every man has presented himself. This is especially gratifying the authorities say, because many of the men had settled down permanently-some to profitable appointments, there being
instances where the men had occupations paying 2200
or £300. It is expected that more will ioin this week.
Although the time for joining expired on Saturday, these
tardy ones will not, however, be punished.

WHITHER IS THE GOVERNMENT DRIFTING ? The Daily News, in its leading editorial article, says that the policy of the British Ministry is becoming a matter of growing importance. Referring to the present cautions, but there is not one of them which does not mark our progress to a slake of war. They are so understood abroad, and every one of them increases the diffi-culty of maintaining peace. It is exceedingly doubtful cautions is yet realized. The most important of all—the dispaten of native troops from India—has been passed over with very little remark, although the measure marks a revolution in our Indian nailitary policy. Of its effects on India there will be only too many occasions of speaking. The Indian Government was wise to gas the vernacular press before calling the natives of India to the aid of a nation which note their naily register or original. That is a subject on which a free native press would certainly have had much to say. ations is yet realized. The most important of all-the

WHERE ARE THE TROOPS TO LAND. "Just now, however, we are concerned to know where these troops are about to be put. The native troops are preparing to come, but where they will be landed is a isterial secret. At Calcutta it is given out that their destination is Malts, end it may be; but if so, where are the troops going which are already in that garrison if We may take it for certain that the Indian troops will not be landed in Malta in addition to those which are already there. Malta is fail, and the only inference which can be drawn is that in the plan of the Government, by the time the Indian regiments arrive, a destination at present unknown will have been found, either for them or for the corps they will displace. It is quite as likely that these froops will be landed at some Turkish port as that these froops will be landed at some Turkish port as that these froops will be fanded by the Government. We may suppose that the resolution of our Government depends upon this or that contingency, but the practical lesson of the last few weeks is that in these malters a resolute hand is guiding a mystified people to an appointed end."

MUSSULMAN REVOLTS IN TURKEY. LONDON, Tuesday, April 23, 1878.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Constantinople says that the Grand Duke Nicholas has proposed to the War. Department to send a mixed commission of Russiau and Turkish officers to the scene of the conflicts between armed Mussulmans and Russian troops, mentioned in the dispatch from the city last night, with the object of pacification, and that the proposal has been accepted. The Porte is not acquainted with the exact nature of this insurrection, but it is supposed that the insurgents consist of three battallons of the former garrison of Nissa, who, on retreating to the mountains, loined the scattered remains of Suteiman Pasha's army, and have since been reinforced by Mussulman inhabitants. The locality of this revolt is between the Valley of the Maritza and San Stofano. Another insurrection of Mussulmans has broken out in Macedonia. The commandant at Monastri has sent for troops. The Russians have also dispatched forces to the scene.

THE CONSPIRACY IN RUSSIA. LONDON, Tuesday, April 23, 1878.

The Nihilist prepoganda in Russia is extending considerably. The Daily Telegraph has advices from Cracow that the Russian railroads are incumbered by the transport of troops to the north to check threatened disturbances in various centres of disturbances in various centres of The garri-ons of Moscow and Kieff have

INDIAN RAIDERS FROM MEXICO. NEW-ORLEANS, April 23. - The Galveston BOSTON, April 23.—J. B. Kimball & Co., News publishes a dispatch from Fort McIntosh, stating of No. 18 High-st., one of the oldest boot and shoe that the Indian raiders from McXico have killed many about \$29,000,000 of the original Northern Pacific | houses in this city, failed to-day. Liabilities, \$80,000, people and carried off two white boys by the name of

Taylor. The correspondent expresses the belief that these raiders are incited by the supporters of Lerdo for the purpose of bringing about a misunderstanding between the United States and the Diaz Government. The mail carrier, who left Fort Davis on Saturday morning, was murdered by the Indians twenty miles from that post. A detachment of cavalry has been sent out.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE GREAT LANCASHIRE STRIKE.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 23, 1878. It is calculated that there are between 80,000 and 90,000 operatives now on strike in Lancashire, about 64,000 of them being weavers. Most of the mills were open this morning, so that the operatives could be-gin work if they chose, but none on strike resumed work. A mass-meeting of operatives, numbering 7,000, was held at Burnley this morning. A resolution was was seid at burnier this morning. A resolution was adopted to the effect that they should refuse to work until the notices of a reduction were withdrawn. A small minority of the meeting opposed the motion and proposed a compromise with the masters.

The meeting of the Missier Cotton Symners' Association at Mauchester, to-day, finally resolved that it would neither refer the dispute to arbitration nor necept any mediumion.

mediation.

A telegram from Preston states that the strike there is ended, the spinners having resolved to work on the best terms obtainable. The weavers, winders and warpers are all following their example.

THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

Mexico, April 17.—The Mexican journals iscuss the recognition of President Diaz by Minister Foster on the 9th inst., and the cordial interview which they had next day. The Lordo journals denounce the Mexcan Government for having, as they charge, accepted the recognition with insulting language from Secretary Evarts. The church newspaper, La Bandera Nacional, is more bitter against the United States than ever, and es not want peace on any terms. That section of the Government press which supports Minister Vallarte claim the recognition of President Diaz by the United States as a great diplomatic triumph of Schor Vallarte over Mr. Evarts. La Libertad says Mexico has obtained recognition by the tact and shrewdness of Valiarte with-out yielding any point to American pretensions. She has given no promise to change the free sone; no permission for American troops to cross into Mexico, and no pledges regarding forced loans or other protection of American citizens. The Official Journal treats the subject with dignity, and does full justice to the United

States.

Several recent settlers in Mexico have intervened to prevent the removal of United States Consul Skilton. The old residents refuse to take part in the movement, not wishing to be responsible for Mr. Skilton's retention in office. Minister Foster has also declined to act in concert with Mr. Skilton's supporters.

Jefferson Davis, before leaving this city, received the compliment of being invited to a grand military review at San Larzo. About 5,000 troops of all arms were in line. Mr. Davis was mounted and in full uniform.

A treaty between Mexico and Gintlemala, concerning the boundary question, has been rejected by the Congress of Guatemala.

COLUMBIA AND NICARAGUA.

Panama, April 13.-A fire occurred in Bogota on March 16, which occasioned considerable damage in the central part of the city, where it destroyed three large dwellings. Its further spread was stopped by pulling down the adjacent buildings. The loss is estimated at \$50,000, with no insurance. The utmost confusion and disorder prevailed. No fire organization exists in the city, and as no conflagrations have occurred for baif a century, the people are without experience in dealing to Carthagena, for the purpose of making an examina-

to Carthagena, for the purpose of making an examination of the Sinu River, with the view of milizing the
fine timber of that valley for the purposes of shipbuilding. It is also learned further that a company has been
formed in New-Yerk to put on steamers along the coast
and up the Altrato River.

The German sloop-of-war Ariadne, which sailed from
Certuto on tae 7th inst., and arrived at Panama on the
Ith, repearts that all the conditions agreed to by Nicaragua have been scrapulcusly fulfilled. The solute was
arred on March 31, and the 830,000 were paid on April
5. The Court at Leon flued ex-Alcaide Balladares \$500,
and deprived him of political rights for five years. The
sergeaut in charge of the armed notice who under the
assault on Consul Elsenstruck is disanissed in disgrace.
The fine of \$8,000 was consequently not exacted. The
country is so poor, or the funances are so badly manuacid,
that in consequence of the payment of these \$30,000,
the employes of the Government are put on half pay,
and the public schools stopped for six months for want
of supplies.

The Stank and Osurey, of the English payy, Ariadne.

of supplies.

The Sanh and Osprey, of the English navy, Ariadne, of the German, and the Adams, United States sloop-of-war, are the war vessels now in the Bay of Panaims. The Shah is awaiting orders from England, and will probably sulfor Victoria in a few days to guard British probably to those in the event of a war with Russia.

SERIOUS CHARGES OF FRAUD.

Montreal, April 23 .- E. H. Goff, president of the Montreal, Portland and Besten Railway Company, was arrested here, yesterday, at the suit of the Canada Agricultural Insurance Company, for making false returns when he was manager of that company. A war, rant was also issued against him for forging a resolution of the company, authorizing him to draw against the

CUBAN AFFAIRS. A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT FORMED.

The Cuban paper La Verdad, in an extra edition, states that the patriots in Cuba have formed a provisional Government, composed of the following named persons: President, Major-General Manuel Cal var; Vice Presidents, Colonel Leonardo Marmol and Lieutenant-Colonel Pablo Beola: Secretary, Licutenant-Jeneral Vicente Garcia : Commander of the Military Department of the East, Major-General Autonio Macco. The new president is about 40 years old, and was born in Manzantillo. He was educated in Germany, and was among the first followers of Curlos Manuel de Cespedes at the outbreak of the revolution He took part in the engagement at Yara, and entered Bayamo with the Cuban army when it captured that city. When General Iniquez fell into the hands of the city. When General Images for the the analoss of spaniards, Calvar was appointed chief of the Eastern Department, and later he was appointed to organize the forces that formed the second division. The Revolutionary Committee in this city. Colonel Queralta says, is working actively, but the Cubans have decided not to fit out any more expeditions to Cuba from this country, as arms and vessels can be purchased cheaper clsswhere, where the vessels can leave without infringing the laws

where the vessels can leave without infringing the laws of the country.
Colonel Lopez Queralta, who, in Washington, made an affidavit that a colored citizen of the United States had been taken to Cuba, and then sold into slavery, said yesterday that there are persons in this city who are ready to make similar affidavits in regard to cases which they have witnessed. Many of the emancipated slaves in Cuba, it is said, are setzed and again sold into slavery. It a Spanish man-of war explures a slave-slin, only the goods found on board are handed over to the Spanish officials. The vessel with the slaves is brought to Cuba, where the slaves are estemidy liberated, but are netrally liberated out to planters for terms of four or five years. These so-called liberated slaves are called "emancipados," and when a plantation slave dies, the death of an "emancipado" is recorded in his place, and the "emancipado" takes the name of the dead slave, in order to baffle investigation.

A tolegram from Havana says that ninely-five more Cubans, returning from Key West, have arrived in that city.

Competent indees, a telegram also, says, extinute that

Competent judges, a telegram also says, estimate that the sugar crop will fall short about 100,000 tons.

THE SANTO DOMINGO ELECTIONS. Mr. Noues, ex-Consul of Santo Domingo, has

eccived advices from that country stating that the received advices from that country state game to voting for President will be public, and that the elec-tions will be held on May 24 and the two following days. The chances of Guillermo, Calvin and Luperon for the presidence are deemed equal. Gonzales, a northern candidate, promises to respect the popular verdict. Business is reviving throughout the country.

MILITARY REUNION AT SPRINGFIELD. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 23 .- A citizens ommittee of one hundred persons, which is to be divided

onnantee of one management of the appointed to have charge of the reception of the Army of the Potomac and the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, in this city, on Jone 5 and 6. President Hayes, and nearly all the distinguished military men of the country, are expected to be present. CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. Boston, April 23.—Two young men entered the store of Grover & Merritt, No. 52 Chatham-st., and robbed of \$395. Both escaped before the theft was detected.

of \$395. Both escaped before too theft was detected.

SCRANTON, Penn., April 23.—William Jones, a muer, while working in the traying a collery, in this city, yeaterday, was instantly killed by a rock failing upon him.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 23.—In the Justices' Court, to day, Corporal Hassau Suth, of the Turkish Army, was adjudged guilty of stabbing his mastress, and was held for trial.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 23.—Governor Nicholis has signed the death-warrants of Isalah Evans, of Sabine Parish, and Porter Brown, of Tangipahoa Parish, both convicted of murder. The executions will take place May 10.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FALL RIVER DEFALCATIONS. HATHAWAY IN JAIL.

THE BORDER CITY AND SAGAMORE MILLS CLOSED AND THE DIRECTORS RUINED-A DEFALCATION OF \$650,000 ALREADY DISCOVERED-THE CA-REER OF THE DEFAULTER.

George T. Hathaway, the defaulting treasurer of the Border City and the Sagamore Mills, was arrested yesterday and sent to jail. He refused to make any statement to the directors in regard to his transactions. Both mills are closed and all the directors, except Mr. Stickney, are said to be rained financially. The books are undergoing examination, and the defalcation is already found to amount to \$650,000. Chace, the Union Mills defaulter, denies that he was in any way responsible for Hathaway's irregularities. Implicit confidence had been felt in Hathaway by the directors and by

THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS.

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 23 .- George T. Hathaway, the defaulting treasurer, was arrested, this afternoon, on the charge of embezzling \$100,000 from the Border City Mills. He pleaded not guilty, and was bound over. He was taken to the Taunton Jail to

The Border City Mills were closed to-day, and the Sagamore Mills shut down to-night. It is acknowledged that all the Directors are ruined with the exception of Charles P. Stickney, and he loses \$150,000 of his investment of \$180,000 in the corporation. James E. Cunnen, a hard-working man, loses \$15,000, the savings of thirty-five years of toil. He began life as a mini boy, and has worked his way up. The defaleation already reaches \$650,000—the Border City Mills, \$500,000, and the Sagamore Mills \$350,000, with a great prospect of its being increased. The fact of the fraudulent iscue was to-day established beyond a doubt by the receipt of papers of which no record had been made.

by the receipt of papers of which no record had been made.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors this morning. Hathaway resigned the treasurership in both the Sugamore and Border City Mills. Joseph W. Waddeugh, was elected clerk and treasurer protein, of the Border City Mills, and John Bruwn clerk and treasurer protein of the Sugamore Mills. The books of the Border City Mills have been examined by Mr. Wadleugh, was expert from New-York. After a careful but hasty examination of them, he is unable to lay before the directors any statement that is at all definite. After a further examination of these books shall have been made, a definite report will be given to the directors, who will call a meeting of stockholders at once. The Board of Directors voted to adjourn till Friday next. It was deemed advisable by the counsel and directors to pay no debts either to operatives or others at present. Under the bankrupt law of the United States, as well as under the State law, the employes will receive their pay in full. Everything will be done by both companies that can possibly be done for the benefit of their creditors.

The committee appointed to wait on Hathmway met the latter this morning, but by advice of counsel he refused to make further disclosures. This determination is a bitter disappointment to the directors, who expected to flud Hathmway willing to straighten out the affairs of the corporations involved, and there is general indignation on the part of the nublic. It is quite evident that Hathmway proposes to take ad antage of all the behavior of the corporations involved, and there is general not, shad a proper of the corporation of the nublic. It is quite evident that Hathmway in the part of the corporation involved, and there is general not, chace will evidently take the same course, and it is believed, should Chace be held liable for irregular notes, he will be forced into bunkruptcy fasted of being a technicalities in order to escape criminal indictions a few countries of the corporation of the corporati At a meeting of the Board of Directors this morning.

the circumstances hanging over me ae replicative of a mass go also; and finally begged me to take the money."

Clace claims that through the duplicity and prevarications of Hatbaway he had involved some of his Charc's best friends.

In consequence of the recent deflications, all sorts of rumors prevail relating to various manufacturing corporations in this city. A report prevailed, to-day, that the David Mills had failed, but at the annual meeting, yesterlay, it was shown that that corporation had made a profit of \$40,000 in the past year, and at the present time is running on a margin of profit. Efforts will be made by the sailt solvent and honestly managed corporations to maintain their hold upon the public confidence, and to this end measures will be taken to reduce their indebt-dness by an increase of capital slock. At a meeting of the directors of the David Mills, held on Monday afternoon, it was decided to call a meeting of the directors of the David Mills, held on Monday afternoon, it was decided to call a meeting of the directors of the David Mills, held on Monday afternoon, it was decided to call a meeting of the directors of the David Mills, held on Monday afternoon, it was decided to call a meeting of the binks in the various cities building the irregular notes have sent officers here, who are making attachments in Providence, New-Beifford and Boston. The banks will suffer most severely, and some of the Fall River backs are probably involved.

George T. Hathaway about twelve years ago came to this city and became bookkeeper for the Massasout Flour Mill, and also became associated with his censin, Mr. Chace. A few years ago, when real estate was bringing large prices, Hathaway unvested, and remired splendia divances on his purchases, and seen there was started the Border City Mill No. I through his instrumentality. Mr. Hathaway won the respect of every body, and basiness men began immediately to call him the "coming man."

edvances on his purchases, and acon there was started the Border City Mil No. 1 through his bastrumentality. Mr. Hathaway won the respect of everybody, and business men began inmediately to call bim the "coming mem." The Board of Trade sent him to England a few years since, to see what could be done in exporting cloth. The Border City Mil No. 1 was burned, and since before the fire was out, measures were taken toward rebuilding. This was opposed by many, but Hathaway carried his point, and the mill was started, to be paid for by the insurance money. Within a few years the Saxamore Mills were built, but by mismanagement the property decreased in value, a cry acose for Hathaway to be treasurer, and ha was accordingly elected, and matters immediately improved. Lately there was agitated another Saxamore Mill, and accordingly a few weeks ago Saxamore No. 2 was also started. Thus Mr. Hathaway had two mills on his hands when the Union Mills crash came. Owing to the close association of Giace and Hathaway, suspicion was innechately aroused as to whether the Berder City was all right.

BANKRUPTCIES IN THE WEST.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 23.-Special disparches state that Parker & Hanway, real estate dealers, usianapolis, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday. Liabilities, \$318,000; assets about one-half. In Covington, Ky., yesterday, the following petitions

bankenpicy were filed ; in bankranicy were filed:

J. B. Casey; habilities, \$116,000; assets, \$90,000.

Edward D. Casey; habilities, \$21,650; nominal assets, \$26,000. Lewis H. Long, farmer, Massau County, Kyr. Inabilities, \$57,000; assets, \$22,000. E. P. Chankyat, Covington; habilities, \$32,006; assets, \$32,000. Henry Kasson, Covington; habilities, \$32,000; assets, \$19,000; nominal assets, \$30,000. W. T. Stevenson, Covington; habilities, \$16,000; assets, nominally, \$19,000. A. Begers, Covington; habilities, \$12,000; assets, nominally, \$19,000. A. Begers, Covington;

Sr. Louis, Mo., April 23.—Joseph P. Card and Amos F. Hoffer, dealers in pig iron, have filed a petition in bank-ruptcy. Liabilities, \$162,000, including \$49,000 to J. P. Card, Cleveland. Face value of assets, \$117,000, of which \$75,000 is in stock of iron mining companies of

this State. Chicago, April 23.—Anson B. Miner filed a petition in biniaruptry yesterday. His secured 6-bis amount to \$74.000, and the unsecured to \$82.000, with \$127.000 in bills discounted. His assets are nominal.

NETTER & COMPANY IN BANKRUPTCY. CINCINNATI, April 23.-Albert and Gabriel

Netter, who failed in New York some time ago, Neiter, who failed in New York some time ago, flied a petition in bankrupicy in the United States Court here to-day. Their nabilities are stated to be \$485,556, and their assets \$60,500. The value of the securities built by creditors is \$180,800, and secured cidinos, \$228,066. The most prominent secured creditors are the following: Firstingh & Stowart, of New York, \$934,431; Chembral National Bank, of New York, \$934,431; Chembral National Bank, \$32,519; German American Brot, New-York, \$22,000. The following are not secured; 6. G. Hazen & Co., of New-York, \$25,000; Davis & Freeman, of New-York, \$28,914; Cushman & Hardan, of New-York, \$21,000, and D. Urquhart, of New Orleans, \$10,182.

BANK ROBBED BY ITS CASBIER. CLEVELAND, April 23 .- O. C. Zeller, cashier

of the National Exchange Bank, of Tiffin, Omo, after banking hours on Saturday absconded, taking with him banking nours on Saturday ancounce, taking with him sat5,500 of the funds of the bank. As the surplus of the bank exceeds the amount taken, the loss will be confused exclusively to the stockholders, and the business of the bank will not be interrupted. The directors offer a reward of \$5,000 for the return of Zeller to to the Steriff of Seneca County, Ohio, and an additional reward of \$5,000 for the return of the inoney, or an equitable proportion for all money returned.

New-Orleans, La., April 23.—To-day was the econd day of the Louisiana Jockey Club Races. Buckshot can the first race, Conrad the second, and Typheon the third. Boston, April 23.—The wrestling match at Lynn, ast night, between Charles Marphy, of New-Yerk, and Wilson Barry, of Montreal, coampion of Canada, was won by the ormer.

MOBILE, Ala., April 23,—The Mobile Board of Trade has passed a resolution urging the Senators and Regresentatives in Congress from Alabama to advocate the repeal of the law imposing a tax of 10 per cent on the issues of State Banks.

Banks.

RED BANK, N. J., April 23.—At a meeting of the property owners of Red Bank, held to-day, a preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted favoring the expenditure of the appropriation in the liver and Harbor Bill for the improvement of shrewsbury River in the construction of jettles instead of in dredging.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 23.—The following delegates have been chosen to the Prohiotion Convention from the Second District. Waiter Farrington, Mitchell Davagning, Charles Daya, Edward Crummey, John F. Hune: delegates at large: William B. Allilard, Theodore Cookingham, Lanc Billing, William C. Alpo,